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Hongkong, 12th September, 1894.

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VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

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HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each—\$1.75
25 lbs. — \$4.50

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LAWN MOWERS,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1843.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, September 20th.
The Russian press states that the recent Japanese victories will not alter Russia's resolve to permit no foreign annexation of Korea. It suggests that the time has arrived for European intervention.

[The recent Japanese victories are a myth.—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

An official Japanese despatch states, that at the battle at the mouth of Yalu river the Chinese fleet consisted of eleven men-of-war and six torpedo boats. Four of the warships were sunk and one burnt.

The Japanese deny losing any ships, but admit a heavy loss of life. They claim the victory.

The general opinion is that the battle was indecisive, but disastrous to both sides. [And where is the invincible Japanese Fleet now?—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

PING-YANG.

About one fourth of the Chinese Army escaped from Ping-yang.

THE JAPANESE HEROES.

The Japanese are marching to the city of Moukden (capital of Manchuria) and expect to be at the Korean frontier town of Wiju, on the 25th of the month.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 21st August.

General James Gaultier has died.

PARIS, September 1st.

Intelligence has been received of a serious outbreak in Tongkin. A band of Chinese crossed the border on a raiding expedition and attacked the Customs post, killed the French Collector, kidnapped his wife and daughter, and carried them across the frontier. Directly the news was known a detachment of troops was despatched in pursuit, but failed to overtake the raiders. The Governor of Tongkin has applied the French Minister at Peking of the outrage.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Indian ship *Malabar* sailed from Portsmouth this morning with the 23rd company of the Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and drafts.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

Huge forest fires have occurred in Minnesota and Wisconsin involving the entire destruction of six towns, and fully 500 persons have perished in the flames, while many, seeking refuge amongst the swamps or on the rivers, have been drowned.

ATHENS, September 3rd.

A hundred and fifty of the Greek army attacked the offices of an Athens paper in the Acropolis yesterday and completely wrecked the premises. The cause of the outrage was due to the "revelment" excited in military circles against this journal for publishing a series of articles attacking the army. The ringleaders have been arrested.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Colonel Rhodes sailed to-day for the Cape to take over the control of Masaboul and the administration, during the absence on furlough of Dr. L. S. Jameson.

VIENNA, September 3rd.

The eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography opened to-day at Buda-Pesth in the presence of a brilliant gathering; some 2,000 members taking part in the proceedings of the Congress, amongst whom were many Indian and British delegates.

CAIRO, 3rd September.

Chawarbi Pasha, against whom a warrant was issued in connection with the charge of purchasing slave girls, and who had absconded from the capital, surrendered himself to the authorities to-day. He confessed that he had bought girls for his harem. Chawarbi Pasha and two other Pashas and six slave-dealers will be tried by court-martial to-morrow. The affair has caused great resentment against the British authorities here, as they are regarded as responsible for the arrest of three prominent Egyptians on a charge which is viewed with contempt by the natives.

NEW YORK, 1st September.

Further telegrams received regarding the great forest fire in Minnesota and Wisconsin, give most harrowing details of the condition of the inhabitants who fled from the flames. Numerous families who have taken refuge on the prairie are surrounded by flames and are expected to be engulfed in the conflagration at any moment.

PARIS, September 4th.

A despatch received by the French Government from Senegal denies the reported disaster to the French troops at Timbuktu.

LONDON, September 4th.

A circular was sent to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth asking for donations to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and in response to it they have each contributed £100. Mr. Healy and several other members of the Irish party were ignorant of the issue of the circular, and have expressed their indignation at the action of the members in seeking subscriptions towards the Fund from English politicians, and are urging the Committee to return the money immediately.

The Customs Report for the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31st, 1894, shows that the consumption of coffee, cocoa, wine and tobacco is decreasing, and that tea is growing in popular favour to a large extent.

Moroccan Bay was the scene of a boating accident yesterday. A pleasure boat was capsized by a breeze which had suddenly sprung up, and 20 persons were drowned.

BERLIN, September 4th.

The German Emperor visited Koenigsberg to-day for the purpose of unveiling the statue of the late Emperor William I., and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and a demonstration of respect and loyalty by large crowds of people. Accompanied by a brilliant staff, the Emperor unveiled the statue in the afternoon amid great pomp and ceremony. Before unveiling, His Imperial Majesty made a speech and alluded to the services rendered by his grandfather to the Fatherland, and pointing to the statue's drawn sword, said that sword was emblematic of the necessity at the present time.

TANGIER, September 4th.

News received from the interior states that serious fresh revolts have taken place there and are assuming formidable proportions. The Kabyles are besieging the city of Morocco, which is weakly defended, and are pillaging the towns around.

VIENNA, September 4th.

Papers by Miss Florence Nightingale on "Village Sanitation in India," and by Sir William Moore on "Tropical Dietetics" were read and discussed at the Congress of Hygiene and Demography yesterday.

The Oriental section of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography has passed a resolution declaring that Miss Florence Nightingale's Village Sanitation Scheme for India was important and the best means to educate the people in the primary rules of health, to improve which they may be able to co-operate. Dr. Hassan, on behalf of Dr. W. Cawby, M.D., and Mr. Baldwin Latham, F.G.S., read papers on Tropical Fever Diseases and the Sewerage System in India.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE China Merchants' steamer *Poochi* arrived at Swatow last Tuesday flying the British flag.

ANOTHER sensational libel action is threatened in Bangkok. A good harvest for the legal profession.

CHOLERA of an acute type is said to have broken out in Tientsin. The death of an officer of the French gunboat *Lion* is reported.

THE Willard Opera Company will not come to Hongkong and China this season; they have arranged for a campaign in India.

On 21st that Sir W. Bonser, Chief Justice of Ceylon, will not return to that island, but will go to fill a similar position in Jamaica.

THREE years' imprisonment was the sentence passed by Acting Chief Justice Andrew on Wong Ahing, a Chinese boy, who was charged with robbing \$250 in money and \$100 worth of jewelry from his mother, Mr. W. T. Kennedy, R.N.

THE P. M. S. Co's steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left Nagasaki for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

THE *Philadelphia Record* says that if China should run short on cereals she might fall back on her cracker.

LIFE is so short, said one of the "Old Volumes" the other day, that man is but a paper-collar on the neck of Time.

On the 19th instant the German steamer *Kiel* arrived at Foochow under charter to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

AN Emergency meeting of Victoria L-tee, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.10 p.m. o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE China Merchants' steamer *Haashtu*, which has been lying at Pagoda Anchorage ever since the outbreak of the war in the North, left Foochow on the 14th instant, bound for Shanghai, where she will be transferred to British owners.

THE "Old Volumes" meet at the Mount Aun' Hotel to-night at 9.15 o'clock to discuss the important question on the "China-Japan war." "Should Foreign Powers Intervene?" His Excellency the Governor will preside, and an interesting debate is assured.

THUS the *Chicago Times* on one of the burning questions of the day—"After killing some thousands of Chinese and sinking part of the Mongolian Navy, Japan has formally declared war. All this preliminary slaughter is probably the Japanese notion of diplomacy."

WE are carefully reading the Report of the so-called Retrenchment Committee, and will editorially deal with it as soon as we are quite sure we understand the deductions and recommendations of that august body. It is a great pity Thomas de Bowler died so young.

AT the Singapore Assize Court on the 17th inst. Edward Arnold, a criminal pleaded guilty to the murder of a Chinese girl, and was sentenced to be hanged. The following day the Chief Justice sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THOSE flat-chested ladies, the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Melbourne, have lately perpetrated a good joke. They got a Christian Temperance petition presented to the Victorian Assembly by a Hebrew grocer-merchant, and now the *Hongkong Telegraph* proposes—but that will come later on.

ARNOLD RICH tells us in his family journal, the *Strait Times*, in referring to a show by the Willard Opera Company, that nothing like Mrs. Ryder's "rough kicking" has been seen before in Singapore. "At Clamach's rejected" was only married a few weeks ago! The depravity of human nature (especially when kicking is an important factor) passeth all understanding—or nearly so.

St. Peter—Who's making all that racket out there?

New Ghost—It's me.

"Who's me?"

"Yes, I see. One of those Retrenchment Committee fellows who had a plan to solve the present financial stringency, etc."

"No, I had no theory to offer."

"What! Then come right in and select your own halo and harp."

FROM a letter written by a clergyman to Albert Chandler about his artistic rendering of "My Old Dutch," the following, which will do no discredit to those talented artists, Professor Charles Robinson and Sir George O'Grady, is worth quoting: "I may tell, perhaps, without too much egotism, that I ventured to quote you, a few Sundays ago, as one of those with a special 'grace of God,' to awaken in hearts we persons cannot reach, appreciation of a faithful woman's comradeship in the hard battle of life."

WE note from an Australian paper, that Capt. Parfitt, of the P. and O. N. S. *Albatross*, was courted and successfully wooed by a shipper, well-known in the China coast, and brother to William of that ilk and Hongkong Hotel renowned—passed an examination in Sydney the other day and procured a pilot's certificate, thus saving his Company about £50 on each visit to that port. Sundry other ocean-going captains have also got certificates, and a lot more intend getting them, so that local pilots in Sydney will soon have plenty of time on their hands.

IN the Bankruptcy Court this morning the Acting Chief Justice refused to grant the protection of the Court to Sir R. Ramjela, lately a clerk in Messrs. Braden and Co's office, who, as is well known, is in the hands of the law in consequence of this Mr. Ramjela, who is a brother of the abominable and greatly wanted Registrar's clerk, S. A. Rahman, is now in the Debtor's Dungeon, judgment, with costs, having been entered against him in the Summary Jurisdiction Court this forenoon, in respect of three promissory notes, involving a sum of \$450, which he had failed to settle in the usual way.

A MEETING of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, subscribers for Subscription prizes, was held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon. The Hon. J. J. Kenwick presided, and after the Acting Clerk of the Course, Mr. Hart Beck, had read some letters and telegrams from the Shanghai Horse Race, and the Chairman had stated that no mob of people could possibly be got from Tientsin at present, it was proposed, by Mr. Fraser-Smith, seconded by Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and carried unanimously, that the conditions offered by the Shanghai Horse Race be accepted, and the interests of the subscribers be left to the friendship and good feeling of the managers of that Company.

AN intellectual correspondent, who says he belongs to the Public Works Department, sends us a yarn commencing with the following: "Jack Kennedy, one of our most famous sailors, was always addicted to obliging correspondents for hints of news and for classical quotations like the foregoing—but we are not quite sure that we can afford the risk of meeting Mr. Kennedy in a deadly combat. 'Jack' has weight on his side, and although we might, by attacking him with variations, win the day, we could not win it without losing the game."

THE British Government has emphatically informed the Japanese Minister in London that the Government of Japan will be held responsible for any loss of British life or property in connection with the *Kowshing* outrage. This has been stated by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, Sir E. Grey, in the House of Commons, amidst great applause. And now, perhaps, the thick-and-thin supporters of the Tokyo Government—especially the *China Gazette* of Shanghai and the *Hongkong Daily Press*—will take a back seat for a while!

A HOME paper tells us that Mr. Frederic Villiers, well-known in connection with the London *Graphic*, is coming out as "war correspondent" to Korea for *Black and White*. Mr. Villiers will exercise a wise discretion in giving Korea a wide berth; Hongkong, Shanghai and Tokyo are much safer colonies of vantage.

THE devil to pay at the meeting of the Dairy Farm society yesterday. G. Sharp, who had an unusually lively innings, got "his hair out" and, so it is said, but we don't believe it, has been on the hunt for cattle with a big bludgeon since day'll in this morning. We will put our little ten cents on the "Doc" if it comes to a case of putting up their "dukes." But oh, what will philanthropy—and rum and milk—say?

"I have my programme pretty well arranged now," said the earnest young woman. "Sunday I devote to religious exercises, of course; Monday to Delia and Calisthenics; Tuesday the walking club takes its outing; Wednesday we study Mollere; Thursday we discuss the probability of woman attaining the ballot, and Friday is devoted to uplifting the poor."

"But what do you do Saturday, dear?"

"Oh, that's the day for training my husband."

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MR. W. A. G. Tilke, who was co-proprietor with Mr. G. W. Ward in the *Slam Observer* and is a lawyer in Bangkok, writes to the *Strait Times* that "a British subject named Taylor" didn't inflict on him several blows with a horse-whip. According to Mr. Tilke, the British subject named Taylor, who is evidently a champion boxer, possessing neither brains nor muscle, hit the lawyer man one stroke from behind, and then the pair had a wrestling match in the gutter. Well, the world really isn't anxious to know how Taylor and Tilke got along in the Bangkok mud when trying the underground skit dance; the world doesn't know Taylor and Tilke, and doesn't want to.

THERE are two anonymous letters in this morning's *Daily Press* signed "Crux" and "Neutral" respectively, which we intended dealing with in this issue; but after due consideration we have thought it better to allow the Editor of our contemporary an opportunity of making amends by explanation and apology for the Calisthenics who had been detained in prison at Saigon for two months owing to their having arrived there without passports. To improve the shining hour some of these *chevaliers d'industrie* stole about \$200 and otherwise improved their financial affairs at the expense of their fellow passengers. The *Bygone's* officers, as may well be imagined, had their hands too full in looking after the safety of their ship to trouble much about the thieves, and it is therefore improbable that any of the miscreants will be prosecuted.

THE death is announced of Rear-Admiral Henry Nelson Hippley, who served with distinction in the China war. He was midshipman of the Commodore's galley at the destruction of the *Fatahnan* flotilla of war junks in June, 1875, and was slightly wounded by spent shot in the taking of the *Fatahnan* fort. He was present at the action with the *Mandarin* fleet at Escape Creek and at the siege and capture of Canton (after which he received the China medal, with the *Fatahnan* and *Canton* clasps), and as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. Elliot in the *Admiral* when she was burned at sea in December, 1864. Admiral Hippley commanded the *Plow* in the West Indies, and the *Hornet* and the *Clayton* of the Foreign Office. He received the thanks of the Admiralty for services rendered in connection with Sir Henry Parker's mission to the King of Korea, and was also thanked by the Italian Admiralty for co-operation with Captain Acciari, senior naval officer at Shanghai, during the French operations in North China.

A DESPATCH received by the Japanese authorities from Mr. G. Derling, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Tientsin, on the 5th instant, is stated to read as follows: "From the fact of the *Amakashi Maru*, a Japanese sailing vessel, having arrived at Tientsin, the Imperial Commissioner of Trade of the Northern Port has decided to set the ship free and send it back to Japan. (The above vessel arrived at Tientsin with a cargo of sleepers for railways in China.) Accordingly, the ship will be made to leave Tientsin for Nagasaki. The former flag of the vessel will be kept flying, and her papers will be taken care of by the foreign officers of the vessel, and Chinese sailors will man her. So it is desired that instructions be given that the Naval receipt for the vessel to the Captain, and that the Chinese sailors on board be returned to China without objection. The calculation for the freight of the ship will be settled subsequently by the Captain and an agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Tientsin."

ALLISON'S Vaudeville, a very clever and entertaining Vaudeville Company, appeared last night at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, before a fairly large audience, especially considering the inclement weather, and went through an amusing programme with marked success. As the members of the company had but little time for rehearsal, it would hardly be fair to subject them to severe criticism on their first appearance, but we are able to say with the strictest impartiality that what may be lacking in numerical strength is fully made up for in varied histrionic and musical ability. Senorita Dolores is by far the most accomplished skirt dancer that has yet appeared in this colony. Miss Basil Grey is one of the most charming sopranos and operatic singers; both Mr. Dan. H. Kelly and Mr. Alf. James are clever high-class comedians who have only to be seen to be appreciated. Last night's show was loudly applauded from beginning to end. To-morrow night the Company will appear in an entirely new programme, when there will no doubt be a lot of those who have been booked at Kelly & Walsh's, where a plan of the Theatre is on view.

AT LAST!

QUARANTINE AT SINGAPORE RAISED.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Dodwell, Carrill & Co., for the following:—"We beg to inform you that we have just received a telegram from Singapore informing that Quarantine Restrictions at that port have been removed."

TYPHOON EXPERIENCES.

THE "BYGONE" IN THE TYPHOON.

The Norwegian steamer *Bygone*, 996 tons, Capt. Brekke, arrived here last night from Saigon three days overdue owing to the typhoon which entered the coast near Haiphong yesterday having been met on voyage. Shortly after her arrival in port a *Telegraph* reporter called on board the *Bygone*, or rather on board of what remains of this well known coaster, and obtained the following interesting particulars of her experiences from the Chief Officer:—

The *Bygone* left Saigon bound to Hongkong on Friday last, the 14th instant, and experienced fine weather until 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 15th, when a heavy gale, accompanied by terrific rain squalls, and a mountainous sea were encountered. The next day the wind and sea increased considerably, causing the vessel to become almost unmanageable, and when in lat. 21.12 north and long. 113.24 east at 3 a.m. the wind hauled round to east-north-east and blew with hurricane force, and ever and anon violent rain squalls and blinding spray struck the ship, enveloping her in a deluge of water, so that it was often impossible to see a ship's length ahead. Then to make things worse, during the darkness that preceded the dawn of day a huge sea broke on board the little coaster, carrying away not only everything movable about the decks but also six of the crew, namely, a Norwegian sailor, two Chinese seamen and a Chinese comprador and two Chinese cooks, who were in deck cabin. The after-stroke-room and sails went by the board. A few minutes later another "green monster" smashed the steering chain, rendering the vessel completely unmanageable. For upwards of an hour she was completely at the mercy of the raging elements, while the engineers, officers and several of the deck "hands" made heroic efforts to repair the steering gear at great risk of being washed overboard. Nothing daunted, however, by the seas that continually swept the decks, they finally succeeded in getting the gear in good working order. The engines were then set in motion and vessel kept head to sea. At 5 o'clock that morning the boatswain, one Skjoldstok, was washed overboard while making fast the sparker boom. A lifebuoy was at once thrown to him and being a good swimmer he kept afloat near the ship until hauled on board after she had been put about and stopped. At 7 a.m. the vessel backed from east-north-east to east by south and later on to south-east. The wind then gradually moderated and at 11.30 the vessel was headed for Hongkong on a north by east course. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Kauai Island (the first land "made" since the vessel left Cape St. James asters) was sighted and Hongkong was reached in due course, and without further difficulty, at 7 o'clock last night. Lowest barometer 28.95.

Among the 120 Chinese passengers brought on from Saigon by the *Bygone* were 72 Catholics who had been detained in prison at Saigon for two months owing to their having arrived there without passports. To improve the shining hour some of these *chevaliers d'industrie* stole about \$200 and otherwise improved their financial affairs at the expense of their fellow passengers. The *Bygone's* officers, as may well be imagined, had their hands too full in looking after the safety of their ship to trouble much about the thieves, and it is therefore improbable that any of the miscreants will be prosecuted.

OTHER REPORTS.

The overdue French mail steamer *Oceanic* dodged the typhoon and there is therefore very little to record. She left Saigon on the 16th and all went well until 6 a.m. on the 18th when in latitude 18.35 north and longitude 111.35 east a terrific gale and mountainous sea was encountered. The barometer was very low and falling, and Captain Schallit turned back at 6 p.m. and on his vessel about 150 miles out of her course. On the 19th at 7 a.m. when in lat. 16.35 north and long. 110.35 east the voyage to Hongkong was resumed, very strong west-north-west winds and high confused sea being experienced the whole way to port. The *Oceanic* spoke the *Yarra*, bound south, at 7 o'clock last night.

The Scottish Oriental Company's Bangkok liner *Chowla*, Captain J. E. Farrel, which arrived here to-day reports having encountered a terrific storm, in lat. 16.30 north and 110.40 east, which passed to the westward. Although she was battling with the raging elements for 15 hours yet she came through the ordeal without sustaining any serious damage.

The German steamer *Oceanic*, Capt. Behrens, in from Singapore to-day, encountered the typhoon on the 19th in lat. 16 north, long. 110.44 east. She had a pretty severe "bumping," but no damage was sustained. The lowest barometer was 28.95. After the storm abated somewhat the wind shifted from S.W. to S.E. The *Oceanic* sighted a four-masted ship, steering south, on the 18th instant.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

SENDS AND HONOURS.

One of the leading dailies published in Scotland, the *Aberdeen Evening Press* to wit, makes some interesting observations with regard to the peculiar, and not to say unchristian, policy pursued by the governments of China and Japan in placing obstacles in the way of European war correspondents being attached to the staffs of their respective Commanders-in-Chief at the seat of the war in the North. Our Scotch contemporary in its issue of 17th inst. says:—

"The war between China and Japan is the only great military event of recent years which has not been adequately chronicled in the daily press. To begin with, it has in a manner taken the newspapers by surprise, besides which there is the question of distance. But these drawbacks are little compared with the fact that neither the Chinese nor Japanese commanders would accredit a European correspondent to the front lines who compose their respective armies. They could not guarantee anything like a safe conduct even if they so desired, which is at least doubtful. In spite of that, scores of correspondents could be found to take the risk, and doubtless before long we shall have some of their number at or near the seat of operations. But then another difficulty will present itself: Korea is so situated that the adventurous correspondent, in order to get his despatch sent off, would have to cross the Yellow Sea to Shanghai, Cheloo or Tientsin—or get to the Korean coast for him—or negotiate the Korean Strait to Nagasaki. These are the nearest cable stations, and each of them is not less than 500 miles distant from the seat of war. But when one remembers what was done in the way of despatch during the Matabele operations and the Gordon Relief Expedition, the difficulty cannot be allowed to be insuperable or insurmountable. When one has struck across the Bayda desert from Kord—which was the last telegraph station on the Nile—and shaped their course for Khartoum, our war correspondents nevertheless managed to keep themselves in touch with Fleet Street. While some sent off their messages by the military post, which was slow, others despatched native runners. 'Kord' is the way getting along of some of their colleagues. 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There are no hotels, and I am indebted to my friends among the missionaries, among the diplomats, and with some of the high Koreans for my entertainment through these many days. I despair of giving you an accurate idea of the Korean capital. It is quite different from any other city on the face of the globe. It is a mass of the beautiful and the ugly, of civilization and barbarism, of the old and the new, that I don't know how to describe it. Take its situation. It lies in a great basin surrounded by mountains, which in some places are as rugged as the wildest peaks of the Rockies, and which in others have all the beautiful verdure of the Alleghenies or the Catskills. The tops of these mountains are in the clouds and masses of vapour hang in their recesses above the green plain upon which the city is built. They change in their hues with every change of the heavens, and they give Seoul a setting more gorgeous than jewels.

The basin below is just about large enough to contain the town, and a great gray wall from thirty to forty feet high runs along the sides of the hills, bound in the basin and mounting here and there almost to the tops of the lower mountains. It scales one hill at least one thousand feet in height, and the wall encloses the whole city. It was built in nine months by an army of two hundred thousand workmen, about five hundred years ago, and is a piece of old masonry, consisting of two thick walls of granite packed down in the middle with earth and stones. Its top is so wide that two carriages could easily be driven about it, and it has, on the side facing the country, a crenellated battlement, with holes large enough for the defenders to shoot through with arrows. There are no cannon upon it, but it will be no means of defence against the batteries of the Chinese or the Japanese in the struggle. Its only use in late years has been to keep out the tigers and leopards. This wall is more than six miles in length. It is pierced by eight gates, the arches of which are beautifully laid out and cut as those of any stone work you will find in the United States. Each of these great arches has a curved roof of black tiles. This rests upon carved wooden pillars, which rise above the tops of the walls and form watch towers for the soldiers. Over the great south gate, the main entrance to the capital, there are two such roofs, one above the other, which are guarded at the corners by miniature demons of porcelain, who seem to be crawling along the edges of the structure. It would not take much more than a Gatling gun to batter down the heavy doors by which these arches are closed. These doors are bigger than those of any barn in our country. They are swung upon pivots made by pins fitting into the masonry at the top and bottom. They are closed with a system of iron rivets on big bolts, and up till now the common Koreans have thought them a defence against the enemy. They have as much ceremony connected with them as other nations with their forts, and there are officers in charge of them who would lose their heads if they failed in their duty. Every night just at sundown these gates are closed, and they are not opened again until about 4 in the morning.

The signal of their closing and opening is the ringing of a massive bell in the exact centre of the city. After this bell is rung, it is not until about an hour later that the gates are opened. The greatest care is taken of the keys to these gates. The locks close with a spring, and the keys are kept in the king's palace, except at the time that they are used at the gates. The locks themselves are guarded all day at the palace and are only brought to the gates a short time before closing the city. I wish I could show you one of these locks. Each gate has two of them, and they are each as heavy as a ten-year-old boy. It is all that the king's palace can carry that one part of the city to the other, and when I tried to lift one I found my back strained. They are of massive iron. They are made in the shape of a box and are two feet wide and at least one foot thick. They lock with a spring like that of padlock, and it takes a hammer to put them together.

When I lifted the lock the gate-keeper warned me with horror to leave it alone. He pointed to my neck and drew his finger rapidly across his throat to let me know that I was in danger of losing my head. I will hold it, and he rushed toward me as though he would seize it from my hand. As he came up I dropped it on the stones. It clattered and I stooped over and tried to raise it again. As I did so I stood it on end and the rod of iron which was partially thrust into the iron box rested on the ground. The Korean gate-keeper's face became ashy. He grabbed the lock from me, and as he did so I could see the reason for his fear. The rod on which the lock rested on the ground formed the means of locking it, and had I pushed down on it the spring would have caught. He would have been unable to lock the gate that night without going to the palace to get the key, and might have lost his head for his carelessness. My interpreter showed me the trouble, and he told me that the king would surely punish the man if he knew that the lock had been opened in his possession. I then went on to the gate and looked at the clumsy fastening into which this lock went. The bar which I have spoken of was as big as an old-fashioned poker, and the lock joined chains made of links of wrought iron, which were as big around as the biceps of a blacksmith, the rings being as thick as your thumb.

It was just after this that the hour for closing the gates of the city approached. I waited and watched. First two men came from the gate house and sang out in Korean the words that the gates were closing and the time was short. Their voices were as shrill as those of an angel, and a Mohammedan mosque when he calls out the hour of prayer from the minarets, and they held on to their final tones for the space of 20 seconds by my watch. As they cried the gates began to shut. Hundreds of men in black hats and white gowns ran pell-mell through the darkness. Barbed wire coils dragged great bullocks with packs on their backs through the doors, and porters by the scores, loaded down with all sorts of wares, came stumbling along. There were coolies bearing closed boxes, in which were their mistresses. There were officials on horseback and others on foot, all pushing and scrambling to get in before the gates closed. As I watched the big bell pealed out its knell, and the two men grasped the great doors and pulled them together with a bang. It took the strength of both to move each one of them, and the gates locked with a spring. The key, which remains with the king over night, is not brought back from the palace until morning. It is a massive bar of iron, and it takes a sledge-hammer to drive it into the lock. Similar locks are on the gates to the wall which encloses the palace of the king, and on each of the eight gates of the city.

Inside this great wall, within this setting of mountains, lies the city of Seoul. It is a town bigger than Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Washington City, Buffalo or Detroit. It contains more than three hundred thousand people, and it takes a sledge-hammer to drive it into the lock. It is a city of wide streets and narrow winding alleys. It is a city of thatched huts and tiled one story buildings. On one side of it are the palaces of the king. They cover an area as large as that of a one thousand-acre farm, and they are massive one-story buildings surrounded by great walls and laid out with all the regularity of a city. As you stand on the walls of Seoul and look over this valley of buildings, your first impression is that you are in the

midst of a vast bay field, interspersed here and there with tiled barns, and the three biggest streets that cut through these myriad haystacks look like a road through the fields. You note the shape of the thatched houses. They are all formed like horsehooves with the heel of the shoe resting on the street. The roofs are tied on with strings, and the thatch was grown old, and under the soft light of the setting sun it assumes the rich colour of brown plush, and there is a velvety softness to the whole. As you look closer you see that the city is divided up into streets, and that these narrow and wide and twist and turn without regularity or order. One part of the city is made almost entirely of tiled buildings. These are the houses of the wealthy, and over them not far from the gate above one such building you see on the top of the staff an American flag. That is the establishment of our legation to Korea, and the cosy little compounds about it are the residences of the missionaries and the other foreigners who reside in Seoul.

Come down now and take a walk with me through the city. There are no pavements on the streets and you look in vain for gas lamps or the signs of an electric light. This city of three hundred thousand people is entirely without sanitary arrangements. There is not a water closet in it and the sewage flows along in open drains through the streets and you have to be careful of your steps. There are no water carriers except the Korean water carrier, who, with a pole on his back, takes up the whole sidewalk as he carries two buckets of water along with him through the streets. The clouds are left to do the sprinkling of the highways, save where here and there a householder takes a dipper and ladles out the sewer fluid to lay the dust. All the slopes of each house run into the ditches along the sidewalk, and the small comes up in solid clumps so thick that it could be almost cut into slices and packed away for use as a patent fertilizer. Mixed with the smell is the smoke. This comes out of chimneys about two feet above the ground, which jut out from the walls of the houses into the streets. Fit a stove pipe into your house at right angles with the floor of the porch and you have the average Korean chimney. At certain hours of the morning and evening each of these chimneys vomits forth the smoke of the straw which the people use for the fires of their cooking and the air becomes blue. The doors to the houses along the street are more like those of a stable or a barn than the entrance to residences. They are very rude, and in the bottom of each is cut a hole for the dog. Such doors are open give no light to the houses of the people, and I was in Seoul for some time before I knew that these doors facing the street were merely the entrance gates to large compounds or yards in which were very comfortable buildings. I thought that the nobles lived in these thatched huts. They are in reality only the quarters of the servants, and the homes of the better classes contain many rooms, and are in some cases almost as well fitted for comfort as those of our own. These houses along the streets have no windows to speak of. There are under the roof little openings about a foot square. These are filled with lattice and backed with paper. They permit the light to come in, but you cannot see through them. Here and there I noted a little eye-hole of glass as big around as a red cent, pasted on to the paper, and as I go through the streets I find now and then a liquid black ball surrounded by the cream-coloured button-hole which forms the eyelids of a Korean maiden, looking out.—"Frank G. Carpenter," in *Victoria Times*.

NEWS BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The following telegrams from our Tacoma Daily Ledger exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, August 16th.
The British steamer *Matine*, which sailed from Swansea yesterday, bound for Philadelphia, is in a disabled condition off Fastnet. The nature of the trouble is not yet ascertained.

BERLIN, August 16th.
An explosion occurred in a fireworks factory at Kienberg this afternoon. Three persons were killed and several injured.

It is rumored that the Disconto Gesellschaft is negotiating a loan of \$500,000,000 for China.

AMSTERDAM, August 16th.
Two fresh cases of cholera have appeared here, and three additional cases of the same disease are reported from Harlem. At Maastricht one case of cholera has occurred, and one death is reported at Amstelveen and one at Punderend.

TRENTON, N. J., August 16th.
Corbett and Fitzsimmons are in this city tonight. Mutual friends have been trying to get them to meet each other.

Corbett said to a reporter that he would not accept a challenge from Fitzsimmons, who, the champion said, was looking for cheap advertising. Fitzsimmons must first send an appeal challenge to the world, and if no others accepted then Corbett would take it up, but not otherwise.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, August 16th.
The *Vigilant*, *Britannia* and *Satanita* started this morning in the race for the Town Cup in the regatta of the Royal Yacht Club. At first the *Vigilant* had the lead, but at Labe Light the *Satanita* was first, *Britannia* second, *Vigilant* third. The *Satanita* won. *Britannia* second, *Vigilant* third.

The *Satanita* won the race by 5 minutes 44 seconds over the *Britannia*, and over the *Vigilant* 7 minutes 11 seconds, not counting the time allowances.

PARIS, August 17th.
According to *La Petit Journal*, a plot to assassinate Premier Dupuy has been discovered. The Premier is in Vernet Les Bains, not far from the Spanish border, accompanied by three detectives. Anarchists, says the *Journal*, had been warned of danger the night before the police expected to arrest them and fled to Spain. The plot was hatched at Barcelona by Spanish and French anarchists. Three men were designated by lot to cross the border about the middle of August and assassinate the premier during his absence from Paris.

LONDON, August 17th.
Many tin plate works in South Wales which have been closed for some time are preparing to resume work in view of the passage of the Tariff Bill in Washington.

NEW YORK, August 17th.
The steamer *Campagna* has reduced the trans-Atlantic record by nearly three hours and ten minutes. Her time of passage was 5 days, 9 hours and 50 minutes. On the 16th the steamer made the remarkable record of 545 knots.

YANCOUVER, B. C., August 17th.
The steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived to-day from the Orient. When on the way between Hongkong and Yokohama the steamer struck a monster whale, cutting it almost in two. Pieces of the animal stuck to the bows of the vessel and had to be taken off as they impeded the vessel's progress.

RYDE, Isle of Wight, August 17th.
The *Vigilant* did not start in the yacht race to-day. Could explained that he wished to get the yacht in trim for to-morrow's race with the *Britannia*, 5000 miles to windward and return.

The yachtsmen to-day were the *Britannia*, *Satanita*, *Corbett*, *Carton* and *Nemesis*. The course was around the Isle of Wight, 150 miles. The *Britannia* crossed the finish line first. The *Satanita* second. *Corbett* was on time. *Nemesis* was last.

PRETORIA, South Africa, August 17th.

The rebellion of the Kaffirs is assuming an alarming condition. The Transvaal police detachment which has been attempting to relieve the garrison of Agatha, has been repulsed with serious loss.

Emboldened by their success the Kaffirs pursued the retreating troops and attacked the main column of the Boer forces. The Kaffirs were driven back, but the advance of the column was retarded.

From the Boer settlements all along the Letaba river come reports of severe fighting between the isolated parties of retreating Boers and the Kaffirs, who are burning the Boer homesteads all along the river.

The Boers are fleeing before the Kaffirs' advance, taking all their portable property, but large quantities of provisions and cattle have necessarily fallen into the hands of the Kaffirs.

The latter have murdered a number of Boers and their wives and children, and the fiercest feelings of the Boers have been aroused against the rebels.

All the disturbed districts mail and passenger coaches have been stopped, passengers killed and the coaches looted and destroyed and the routes closed.

Murchison road is entirely closed. The Kaffirs are reported to have erected a strong barricade across it at a point where it passes between two hills, and they are said to have prepared to defend the pass.

The Government is reinforcing its troops as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the advance in force will be made upon the Kaffirs to-day or to-morrow.

THE ITALIANS IN CALIFORNIA, August 18th.
The Field to-day gives prominence to a violent letter against the *Vigilant*, which is said to be a true reflection of English comments, but which have not appeared in print. The writer of the letter says that international courtesy has been overdone, especially since the courtesy is now defended by a non-construction, which in no way conformed to the British idea of a yacht, and that shifting ballast was used during the cup races.

The letter then recounts certain alleged violations by the *Vigilant* of the British racing association rules, as to wooden bulk heads, fittings, etc., and says the *Vigilant* was "measured" until British patience was exhausted. The writer asks if the *Vigilant* is to be allowed to break every rule with a new shell for a hull, which enables her to compete with racing yachts, and with a crew of Norsemen and English sailors.

In conclusion the *Vigilant's* critic remarks that the Britishers boast, in national pride, of a "British ship, not a machine with British canvas and manned by Britons." A dispatch from Cowes says that it is generally believed that the *Vigilant* will not race again this season in English waters.

NEW YORK, August 18th.
Among the passengers on board the French liner *La Touraine*, which arrived here to-day were two Japanese, one of them a cousin of the Mikado, who arrived in this country about a year ago, since which time he has devoted a great deal of his time to the inspection of naval ship building in this country and in Europe. The Mikado's cousin is travelling incognito, as Count Mikhima. With him are a secretary and two servants. He will sail from San Francisco on September 6.

FRESHWATER GATE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 18.
The race between the Prince of Wales' yacht *Britannia* and Gould's *Vigilant* is off. Before the starting gun was fired the *Vigilant* hauled down her racing flag and took in her top sails, having lost her centre board. It had been arranged that the Queen should watch the race from the royal yacht *Oceanic*, but the plan was for some reason abandoned. Instead, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and a large party of British aristocracy were on the *Oceanic* expecting to follow the races.

COVES, August 18th.
When the *Vigilant* arrived here Mr. Gould reported, and Colonel Paget, the Prince of Wales' representative on board the *Vigilant*, agreed with him, that the *Vigilant* struck a rock off the Needles and this carried her centre board entirely away. It is probable that the *Vigilant* will be unable to race for some time to come, unless the centre board is recovered and placed in a shorter time than is now believed to be possible.

LONDON, August 18th.
Advices received from the Congo State show that further troubles have occurred with the natives arising from the imprisonment of Congo natives into military service by Congo State officials. The natives were angry and the officials were angry, and the result was a series of attacks on the natives and their relatives and friends had been dragged into a service that was repugnant to them, and determined to avenge their wrongs. A strong native force was gathered and an attack made upon Loba, a Congo State post. In the fighting that ensued two of the soldiers defending the post were killed and three were taken prisoners.

The Times says Capt. Hall, on Saturday night telegraphed from South Africa to Mr. Chamberlain, stating that he had discovered that the yacht's centre-board had not been displaced from its fastenings and lost, but had been jammed in the trunk. The *Times* says that further explanation of the affair seems to be required when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. Lord Wolverton has withdrawn the cup he offered to the winner and decided to send it to the Royal Yacht Club on Friday.

Miss Kate Marden of the Red Cross Society does not propose to remain passive under the charges made against her. Pastor Francis, of St. Petersburg, a few days ago, wrote to the *Times* declaring in substance that the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Miss Marden in England, America and New Zealand had found the accusations had been practically proven, and calling upon Miss Marden to surrender her decorations conferred upon her in consideration of her work among the Siberian lepers. Miss Marden has now decided to prosecute Pastor Francis.

A dispatch from Lisbon says: The negligence of servants in leaving a lighted brazier unattended caused a fire to start in the servants wing of the palace occupied by the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, at Claria. The flames were extinguished only with great difficulty. Senator Costa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and some Frenchmen were seriously injured. The building sustained considerable damage, but its costly contents were saved. The Dowager Queen was greatly alarmed by the fire.

The *Sportsman* to-day, commenting upon the yacht racing of Saturday, says that it is disappointed that the *Vigilant* did not start in the race. The paper adds that the *Vigilant* seemed to be an ordinary spectator to sail as well for the loss of her centre board as she did before.

The Times dispatch from Vienna states that from Thursday to Saturday, there were 337 new cases of cholera and 159 deaths from the disease in Galicia. In Bucharest 35 new cases and 21 deaths. The epidemic is in the same stage.

The Times Berlin correspondent says advice has reached Berlin from Constantinople, Moscow, and other cities, that the epidemic is spreading.

showing the election of delegates in the districts of Tromsø and Finnmark, indicates no change in the Norwegian political situation.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.
Monignor Solazzi, the Papal Ablegate, has decided to maintain silence as to the latest statement made regarding him, that the Pope will soon make the Ablegate's authority absolute and sovereign, and answerable only to the Pope.

Newspapers men are refused admittance to his residence, and it is almost impossible to gain any authoritative information regarding his actions.

The Japanese legation has received a telegram announcing that Japan had decided to issue a domestic loan of \$500,000,000. The dispatch states that a strong outburst of patriotic feeling has been evoked by this proposition, and the people in all parts of the country are eagerly subscribing to the loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18th.
It is stated here that Russia and other Powers continue to endeavour to restore peace between China and Japan.

A dispatch from Rybinsk, an important commercial centre situated on the bank of the Volga, states that a terrible storm passed over that city and neighbourhood on Friday last. The damage to property was immense. The steamer *Upplekh* was caught by the storm on the Smerne river. There were a hundred passengers on the vessel and they were thrown into a panic by the tremendous force of the wind, the furious downpour of rain and almost impenetrable darkness.

The captain headed the vessel for the beach, his intention being to run her ashore. Before this could be done the vessel sprang a leak and began to founder. As she foundered her decks were blown up by the air in her hold. Everybody was thrown into the water. Despite the fury of the storm, passing vessels managed to save everybody except the captain and five other persons.

MADRID, August 18th.
A commercial treaty between Spain and the Argentine Republic, just concluded, provides that for a period of two years Spain will not raise the duty on meats from the Argentine Republic, and the latter will lower the duties on Spanish wines.

DENVER, August 18th.
A. S. Henderson won the American championship hurdles foot race to-day against the other crack sprinters. About 5,000 people were in attendance.

The result was a surprise to the friends of Morris, who had backed their man to a standstill. The race was for a sweepstakes of \$200 with purse of \$500 added.

T. C. Morris, of San Ana, Cal., who won the championship last year, A. S. Henderson, of San Francisco, and Harry Appleman, of Emerson, Iowa, started in the first trial heat. Henderson won in 9.45 seconds, with Appleman second. Morris did not qualify. The starters in the second trial were: W. H. Copley, of Bancroft, Neb.; Jack Gibson, of Romeo, Mich., and E. A. Polley of Riverside, Cal. Copley and Polley qualified.

The final heat in the hundred yards was a good one. Henderson took the lead and kept it throughout, but was nearly caught by Copley, who was only eight inches behind him and coming very fast. Appleman was third. The time was a little better than ten seconds.

LONDON, August 18th.
In consequence of the large influx of Italian anarchists into England for the purpose of planning assassinations, a corps of Italian detectives has been despatched to assist the local police in connection with the anarchist resorts in Whitechapel and Brixton. The French detectives have made a discovery at Lugano in Switzerland that there is an anarchist seminary or college where lectures are delivered nightly on the methods and means of perpetrating outrages, and the likely places for the execution of such designs. Arrangements had been completed there for the immediate removal of President Casimir-Peter and Signor Crispien. Ballots were held for the election of men to commit the murders.

August 20th.
Miss Kate Marden, the late missionary traveller to the Siberian lepers, has issued a writ of damages for libel against Mr. Francis, the Secretary of the London Committee appointed to enquire into the charges made against her. The Committee reported that the charges made against her were proved, and the Secretary, when called upon, refused to withdraw them, although threatened with action for libel.

A powder magazine had exploded in Rio de Janeiro, killing 31 persons.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Lima says the situation is unchanged. Some unimportant skirmishes have occurred between government troops and insurgents.

August 21st.
The Emperor William and the Empress of Germany have had an exciting experience. At Potsdam, in Prussia, what might have proved a very serious accident befell the train by which they were travelling. Owing to the fracture of the coupling gear the hinder part collided with the fore part of the train. The passengers had a severe fright and shaking, but beyond that no one was injured.

The Emperor and Empress luckily escaped injury. No one in the train was hurt.

Owing to strong opposition to the Bill prohibiting the landing of foreign anarchists in the United States and providing for their deportation, though passed by the Senate, it has been shelved by the House of Representatives. Owing to his having given evidence in a law court against anarchists at Sacramento, the house of a witness has been blown up by dynamite and six persons killed. The Chicago police have discovered two chests filled with anarchist literature and a varied assortment of infernal machines, believed to have been prepared for a winter campaign in the United States. Several suspected persons have been arrested in connection with the discovery.

The Canadian claim for the United States cruisers sailing against the Behring Sea has been settled. Mr. Walter Graham, the American Secretary of State, allowing 600,000 dollars compensation.

There is a serious division among the Irish Party in the House of Commons. Mr. Justin McCarthy, with the majority of the Nationalists, opposes Mr. Sexton's denunciation of Sir W. Harcourt, and maintains that the Government are right in waiting for a more favourable opportunity to restrict the power of vote of the House of Lords.

H. H. Doidge, the member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, involving a reduction of the vote for the Lords by 500,000, as a protest against the attitude taken by that House in regard to the Evicted Tenants' Bill, has been rejected by a majority of 15.

Numerous Japanese officers are leaving the United States and the military colleges in Europe, where they have been in training, for the purpose of assisting in the Korean war. In every way the Japanese appear to have foreseen and been quietly preparing for the present outbreak.

August 23rd.
A well-known police inspector in Belgium has been shot dead by an anarchist; the assassin committed suicide immediately afterwards.

Over a thousand families belonging to new immigrants have been sent to the point of departure in the United States on the verge of packing their trunks. A public subscription has been started for their relief.

The *Times* urges the Australian colonies to subsidize Mr. Huddart's Pacific mail service between Canada and Australia without regard to the income, p. & f., or loss. Whilst contending that the Imperial mail service should be entirely independent of the outside world, the Pacific service would, it says, confer such solid benefit upon the British Empire both in time of war and in time of peace that the Governments should rather subsidize Mr. Huddart's service than the existing services in the event of the former offering equal facilities to the latter without regarding the minor objections.

Five Austrian spies have been arrested in West Russia, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment in Siberia.

President Cleveland is recovering from Bright's disease.

The abdication of King Alexander of Serbia in favour of his father ex-King Milan has been prevented by the influence of the Cz.

Owing to a technical omission in the American Tariff Bill, wool now in bond valued at twenty-three million pounds is subject to the old duty, which is being evaded by re-exporting it at a cost of only one cent per pound.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.
(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)
To-day.

Barometer at 6 a.m.	30.85
Do at 10 a.m.	30.80
Do at 2 p.m.	30.75
Do at 6 p.m.	30.70
Thermometer at 6 a.m.	80
Do at 10 a.m.	82
Do at 2 p.m.	84
Do at 6 p.m.	80
Thermometer at 6 a.m. (Wet bulb)	76
Do at 10 a.m.	78
Do at 2 p.m.	80
Do at 6 p.m.	76
Thermometer at 6 a.m. (Shade)	74
Do at 10 a.m.	76
Do at 2 p.m.	78
Do at 6 p.m.	74
Thermometer at 6 a.m. (Overnight)	72

Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 1026.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. 1077

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL
TOMORROW
(SATURDAY),
SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1894.

ALLISON'S HIGH-CLASS
VAUDEVILLES.

MIRTH AND MUSIC.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS ever seen in HONGKONG.

YOU WILL SMILE, LAUGH AND ROAR!
WE AIM TO AMUSE.

SEATS may be Booked at KELLY & WALSH'S.

ADMISSION:—
Dress Circle & Stalls \$2.
Back Seats \$1.
Soldiers and Sailors half-price to Back Seats.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. 1091

NOTICE
Owing to the inclemency of the weather the SALE of LOOCHOO LACQUER proposed to be held at "LA HACIENDA" TO-MORROW, is POSTPONED until SATURDAY, 24th instant, from 4 to 7 P.M.

GEORGE B. DODWELL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. 1093

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SOCIETY will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 6th October next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1893, and for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 25th September to the 6th October, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. 1095

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1894, at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road, AN INVOICE OF JAPANESE WARE, Comprising—

SATSUMA, KIOTO, IMARI, AWATE and VINSEI VASES, JARS, PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, BROWN and ENAMELED WARE, EMBROIDERIES and EMBROIDERED FIRE SCREENS, BAMBOO BLINDS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS of Sale:—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. 1090

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.
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